



**Neighborhood civil society facility 2013**

# Report on Status of CSOs in Regions of Georgia



This project is funded by  
The European Union



A project implemented by  
NALAG



# Report on Status of CSOs in Regions of Georgia

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The National Association of Local Authorities of Georgia  
2016



Funded by the  
European Union

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After 22 years of experience in the field of local democracy, one should realize how hard it is to cultivate democratic institutions in a society, which exercises clientelism and favouritism for gaining personal benefits instead of using cooperative efforts for realization of common interests. Year by year you observe how ephemeral desire of personal well-being gradually substitutes communitarian vision in minds of millions leaving each and every individual as well as entire society unarmed in front of current challenges.

Individualism, being a common trait of Georgians, is the last thing to be blamed in above described as first of all it means ability of a person to cooperate with others for protection his own liberty as well as for realization of mutual advantages. In the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC *MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO* the Roman philosopher and statesman in his *The Republic* wrote “ *The people is not every group of men, associated in any manner, but the coming together of a considerable number of men who are united by a common agreement about law and rights and by the desire to participate in mutual advantages*” (*The Republic I, 25*). Hence individualism is not a negative phenomenon but a cornerstone for any modern nation state.

200 years before Cicero, the union between two men – Quji the King of Kolkhida and Pharnavaz The King of Iberia – proved to be enough for achieving that mutual advantage what today we call our homeland - Georgia. This alliance made in the remote past looks a tricky case in terms of real politics as it was a deal between powerful (Quji) and powerless (Pharnavaz, outstod and expelled from Iberia by Persians), this deal granted throne of the United Kingdom of Georgia to Pharnavaz while Quji agreed to be just a Nobile Member of the Royal Family. Indeed, to correct Cicero is a risky business, but it should be said that steady alliances between individuals derive not only through interest and/or benefits but also through shared values. Recognition supremacy of Pharnavaz of Iberia by Quji, as well as life-long commitment and respect from Parnavaz to the Grand Duke of Kolkhida (despite many temptations) is good evidence that this was unity between the individuals with strong moral values and integrity. There are plenty of similar examples in the history of Georgia however what we see today in our society is not “Individualism” but selfishness (in literature refered as “particularism” or even “sociopathic behavior”). Despite the fact that historically Georgian statehood has always fought against this phenomenon it has never been as strong as it is in contemporary Georgia. Why? The answer to this question lies in our nearest history, nothing cultivates selfish nature of a human being better than forced collectivism and false solidarity that had been main characteristics to the Soviet system and this toxic legacy remains today as an existential threat for recent Georgian Democracy.

Two Georgian academicians Mr Zaal Kikodze and Mr Mikhail Chachkhunashvili initiated opening of an office in the three-room apartment on “Pikris Gora” (vicinity of central Tbilisi) in 1994. Those who gathered around this office (the author of this editorial has honour to be one of them) had common idea to support formation of a society where individuals are united around common values and act together for mutual benefits. I would not say that this idea was a mainstream, in opposite, it was idealism and enthusiasm of a small group of people who believed that enemies of open society can be successfully fought by means of education and civil activism. Moreover, the organization's name will get known to the general public latter on, at the end of Shevardnadze's period (for its sharp civil position), but before than! I remember how George Meskhidze (presently president of “Civitas Georgica”) and I were laughing when the publishing house in the service contract wrongly indicated name of the organization

as “Open Stock Firm – Georgia” instead of “Open Society Georgia Foundation” afterwards for some period we humorously used to call “Op.Stock” to the Open Society Georgia Foundation. This is how civil society organizations started in Georgia in 90s of the last century, for me this history (or story) is divided into 3 periods - the period of *romanticism*, period of *pragmatism* and the period of *realism*.

The period of romanticism lasted till 2002, this was the period when new people started to stream into civil sector, when the small but growing group of civil activists strongly believed that change of mentality is possible. Moreover, they believed that the problem is in rotten political elite and the society itself is ready for positive changes. However, at the end of this period, each of us had a feeling that cultivation of civic consciousness becomes similar to Georgian traditional toasts that stay in force until chaps sit at the table, once get back to home they do their business as usual. Accordingly, at the end of this period, the society proved ready to change the political elite only not itself.

Starting from 2002 a opinion comes forward that not only the political elite but the entire society is rotten and therefore civil activists made pragmatic choice, to support young political leaders and instead of changing mentality of “an average statistical Georgian” (which looked very long-term perspective) use political power for modernization of the country by crushing the toxic Soviet mentality. Pro western young politicians in the Shevardnadze's political elite enjoyed unconditional support from civil society during 2002-2004, as it was generally accepted view that an effective government can mitigate structural weakness and manage to modernise Georgia without modernization of its society.

From the middle of 2007, it became crystal clear that this "pragmatic approach" faced serious crisis, as the government that came into power after the Rose Revolution become a victim of infiltration toxic Soviet mentality. Since 2008, sharp polarization in civil society organizations started, part of organizations openly supported opposition political parties, while the others cooperated with the government. Polarization of civil society was mainly observed at the national level though its influence was also noticeable in the regions of Georgia. This slow "drift toward polarization" was narrated in the EU funded report on status of civil society organizations in Georgia (Mincheva Lyudmila, Policy Research Institute, 2008).

In 2012 after the change of government civil society organizations showed great enthusiasm and the so-called "Pragmatic approach" has been given a second breath. A good example of this was the local government reform in 2013-2014, which started with great ambitions but ended with very limited results. In late 2013 the honeymoon between the civil sector and the new government was over and the “pragmatism period” for Georgian civil society came to the end as well.

We all now have understanding that modernization is a systemic phenomenon and it is impossible to upgrade the State without modernization of its society. Relying only on political elites deprives civil society from wider public support, discredits it and turns into a puppet for politicians. As of today vast majority of the civil society activists strongly believe that without changing the mentality of “an average statistical Georgian” real breakthrough will never be possible. For any minded Georgian the perception of reality has never ever been as evident as it is today and therefore the new "realism phase" has begun in history of promotion civil society in Georgia.

The reality is more complex than it looks from a distance. The efforts to suppress Soviet toxic mentality by superficial administrative means resulted in the reality were

the toxic mentality covered itself with victim's mantle and found a worm shelter in Orthodox/ultra-radical strata of the Georgian society giving more strength to the latest. Meanwhile, Russia's well-funded anti-Western propaganda incomparably weakened civil sector using civil society organizations to fight against the democratic and liberal ideas (emergence of the huge number of NGOs with non transparent funding in 2011-14 is a good evidence). Whereas the social base of civil society is as small as it has never been after the collapse of the Soviet Union we, Georgians, bear all responsibility for such output, but our Western partners should also share responsibility for inconsistent and inefficient policy on democratic transformation in general and on promotion of civil society in new democracies in particular.

As a summary we should say that the current reality requires from civil society to return to its original goal and tackle with the task of modernization of the Georgian society. Past experience shows that this will be impossible without extensive support and wide representation. Special attention must be paid to rural and marginalized groups, villages and towns populated by the ethnic minorities. Recent challenges not only require strong civil society organizations at the national level watchdogging the government but we also need efficient organizations and public groups at grassroots working with citizens on everyday basis, making them able to elect responsible government and control it afterwards. No doubt this is far more difficult task than writing project proposals and therefore its successful fulfilment largely depends on capacity of civil organization and mobilization of wider public support.

Based on above stated this report assesses the state of development of civil society organizations in conjunction to the above stated objective, whether it is possible with existing resources and capacities to be a catalyst for modernization, we try to find out what are needs of civil society organizations, what has to be done to overcome current difficulties and regain the role of a agent of change. Obviously this report does not claim to be the final truth; its task is to open a public discourse on the role and responsibility of civil society organizations in the new realities, especially in regions of Georgia. This report should be interested reading for CSO leaders and the international partners that will help them to identify relevant and adequate priorities for future interventions.

### **Project “Mobilized civil society for the local Democracy”**

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In 2013 National Association of Local Authorities of Georgia initiated a project “Mobilized Civil Society for the local democracy”. This project was mostly based on the analysis and the lessons learnt as a result of the local government reform that started in 2012. It is clear that if the public power does not stand behind the public sector then its activity is devoid of any results, and it starts to be the subject for manipulation for different forces. On the other hand, annoying was the low public activity on discussions of important issues such as the governance systems of their settlements, territorial boundaries and the definition of administrative center. If in the initial stage such passivity of society gave the initiators of the reform of local government and their supporter non-governmental organizations an opportunity to adopt their own model of local governance without any obstacles, in the final stage of the processes they were left alone in front of the state apparatus and thoroughly lost control of both legislative and administrative processes of the reform.

It was this experience that has made it clear that without public support no civil organization groups will implement any reform, the maximum it is possible to imitate the reform and the most likely is that the specific forces will camouflage their own agenda with the participation of few non-governmental organizations. Consequently, the conclusion on which the project was based was the following: a) civil society will play no key role without a huge public support; b) to ensure that civil society is supported by the broad masses it is necessary all active citizens who have a civil position and are ready to affirm this position by their deeds are considered to be the civil society together with a small group of organizations and c) it is necessary to mobilize these people and involve them in discussions with the authorities for these are the people who can force the government to serve the people and not the small groups in power.

Upon consideration of the above mentioned the three directions of activities were identified: a) to identify active civic organizations, community groups and citizens in villages and towns; b) to strengthen their knowledge and experience, and c) to mobilize these people to stand for the interests of their own villages and towns. The project also aimed at encouraging cooperation between local non-governmental organizations and community leaders in order to encourage further cooperation between the two important actors of civil society.

This project was submitted to the European Union non-state actors competition and it won the funding in 2014. In 2014-2016 activities in all three above-mentioned directions were implemented. One of the components of the funded project was civil society assessment in the regions of Georgia; this report was also prepared under this component.

## The subject of the study

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The subject of the present study is to research those organizations which have legal status of civil society organization (non-profit non-commercial legal entity) and are founded by a citizen or a resident persons of Georgia.

The task is to determine the structure of these organizations, their organizational strengths and weaknesses, how broad their members list is, if the financial and organizational sustainability is achieved, if their activities are in line with their work program objectives, how adjusted it is to the local public interests, and if these organizations are accountable and transparent.

As a research method, we used the study and analysis of the materials at hand, as well as derived information from a variety of sources and conducted sociological survey to a representative group with open and closed questionnaires.

Research hypothesis – it is impossible the local democracy to gain a foothold without those self-organized groups which are able to raise the awareness of broader public and to mobilize them for their common benefit. To carry out this task, civil society organizations need the social support, the organizational structure, financial stability and a high reputation. Accordingly, before we set new goals to the civic organizations in the regions, it is important to exactly know how much they are ready for this and what is required to overcome their problems. Such an approach provides achievement of real and not illusory results.

## Research Process

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National Association of Local Authorities of Georgia started researching the local civic society organizations in the regions of Georgia from 2014. Initially, we started to compile the list of the regional organizations. The information we possessed was enriched with the data from the sources such as: Public Registry of Georgia, USAID Civic Engagement Centers and the webpage of Civil Society Institute.

Initially compiled list had 1 829 organizations which were registered out of Tbilisi. At the next stage the organization tried to contact these organizations through the local leaders identified by it. Out of 1 829 organizations only 720 had a valid address.

On the next stage of the project implementation the National Association of Local Authorities of Georgia invited those 72 local NGOs to the training of trainers who had a business address and had more than 2 active members. Participants were given the skills and knowledge required for community mobilization. They also filled in the questionnaires about the members of their organization, organizational structure, finances and activities. Later on the same questionnaires were e-mailed to those 720 NGOs which were in the general list of NGOs, out of them only 340 organizations submitted the filled in questionnaires. Only 112 out of 340 were more or less filled providing the address, contact telephone and the person in charge), in other questionnaires most of the fields were empty with the argument that the organization was not active.

After processing the questionnaires submitted, we found out that the information obtained through them was not enough to identify the causes that form the actual reality. Accordingly, in January, 2016 the association experts worked out the open questionnaire for the leaders of civic society organizations. The aim of this questionnaire was to get the information about: a) what is the actual reality and b) how the leaders of civic society organizations assess the factors affecting this reality. The study group united 20% of organizations registered in the regions, in proportion to their numbers in the regions. The study group was divided into three segments in each region: 1. Developed organizations (characteristics: more than 5 members, active board, budget and account in the bank, has implemented more than 2 projects independently); 2. Active organizations (characteristics: more than 1 member, account in the bank, has participated in one or more projects or in any civil/political activity); 3. Fictitious organizations (characteristics: has a person responsible for representation, has an address, is registered in the public registry). An adapted questionnaire was used for each segment. In May and July, 2016 the association hired a group of interviewers who questioned 85 civil society organizations out of which 14 were from Kakheti, 4 – from Kvemo Kartli, 5 from Mtskheta-Mtianeti, 10 from Shida Kartli, 6 from Samckhe Javakheti, 13 from Imereti, 3 from Racha-Lechkhumi and Qvemo Svaneti, 12 from Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti, 5 from Guria, 10 from Adjara Autonomous Republic, the obtained materials were processed by SPSS software.

In the final stages the Association experts studied the similar materials from previous years and the results of the study. As a result of analysis of these materials and the survey results the presented report was drafted under the name "The state of civil society organizations in the regions".

## Study results

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There are 4 thousand non-profit entities registered in Georgia, the vast majority of which (more than 2 800) are registered in the capital, and in 11 major cities (Tbilisi, Rustavi, Kutaisi, Batumi, Poti, Ozurgeti, Zugdidi, Telavi, Gori, Akhaltsikhe, Marneuli), while the rest

NGOs are registered in the administrative centers of municipalities and 500 non-governmental organizations and community-based unions are registered in rural areas. It was possible to identify only 720 organizations with different legal status out of organizations registered in public registry. Those are the organizations that have at least: the address (where it is confirmed that such an organization is registered at this address) and the person authorized for representation confirms the affiliation to this organization. All the rest of the organizations are facing the actual liquidation and are only present on the registration sheet. We addressed our study to the identified organizations.

### **Quantitative Study**

Out of 340 organizations that filled in the applications, the majority (73 entities) are registered in Shida Kartli region, the least number (5 entities) is registered in Mtskheta-Mtianeti Region. The absolute majority of the organizations are registered as non-profit, non-commercial legal entities, only a few are registered as foundations. 11 non-profit, non-commercial legal entities have the term “Community Union” in its name.

The study shows that quite feeble is the representation of local civil society; the absolute majority of the organizations have less than 10 people as their members. Very high is the number of organizations (280) that did not feel in this filed of the application and only 85 organizations have indicated the number of the members. Only a little number of organizations (75) have provided the information about their finances, as usual the majority of them have less than 10 000 GEL as the annual budget, only 5 organizations registered in the regions of Georgia have the annual turnout more than 100 000 GEL. The most developed civil society organizations per region are registered in Kakheti and Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti.

The information provided in the applications shows that the absolute majority of staff employed at the civil society organizations has the higher education; there are only a few cases when people with vocational or secondary education are employed there.

One more characteristic is the increase in age limit with the civil societies in regions, in fact the number of those who are in the civil sector for more than 5 years is quite high, and more than 50% and very low is the number of those (25 people) who joined the NGO sector 1 year ago. The oldest is the civil society in Guria and Shida Kartli.

As mentioned above these applications were sent to the organizations under 1 and 2 group in the regions of Georgia (720 organizations altogether), as to the organizations under the 3<sup>rd</sup> group (approximately 2 080 organizations) they were not sent the applications, because it appeared impossible to identify their addresses or contact information. Though, from the applications sent to the organizations under the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> groups we got back only 102 fully filled in applications, in the rest of applications only the contact information, legal status and the details about the person authorized for representation were provided.

### **Qualitative Study**

The sociological research conducted with the first and the second groups allows a more in-depth analysis. In this study, 85 organizations were selected on the random selection basis. Namely, 350 organizations (for which we gathered the initial information) were sorted according to administrative regions of Georgia, the groups per region were divided into three groups (a) developed organizations, b) active organizations and another was c) a group of organizations which



Diagram1-distribution of applications by regions

only provided the contact details. On the next stage the regional quota was determined which made up 20% of the organizations identified per region and the number obtained was divided into three. Thus, we determined the number of organizations to research under each group. The name of organizations sorted in three groups for each region was written on the card and placed in the boxes, from which as many cards were taken out "blindly" as it was considered under the specific quota. This work was undertaken for 10 regions and as a result 85 organizations were redistributed by regions. In 85 organizations interviews were conducted with the head of organization and one member of the board (where the number of the members of the organization was more than one). The results of the obtained applications are as follows:

Structural Strength of the civil society organizations in the regions.

The study shows that 98,8% of the civil society organizations in the regions choose non-profit, non-commercial legal entity status as a legal status and only very few use foundation as the legal status. Especially alarming is the base of NGO members in the regions, 60% of the organizations have less than 10 members and only the 3% of organizations have up to 100 members.

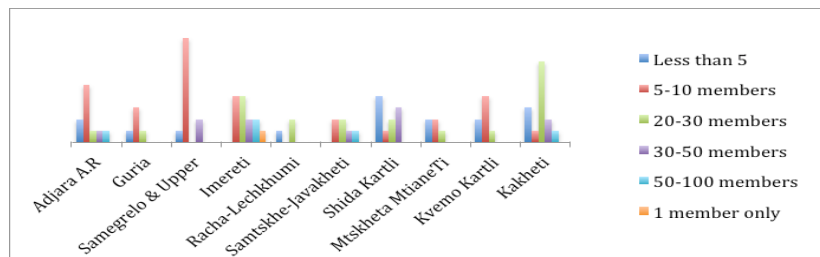


Diagram 1- Number of the members by regions

The most polynomial organizations are in Adjara and Imereti. As to women representation, in 58% of organizations women make up more than half of their members and only 7% of organizations have noted that the portion of women in their organization is less than 10%.

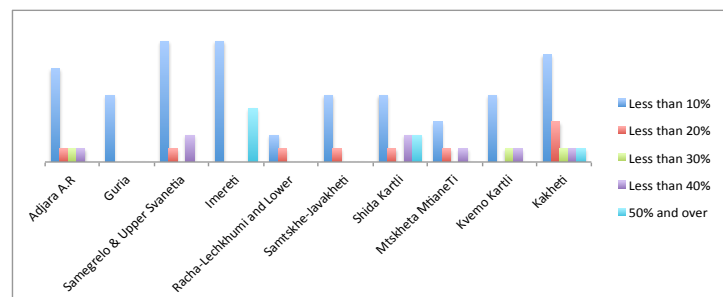


Diagram 2-Number of youth in Boards

majority of members are over 27. Youth under the 27 make up more than 50% of the members only in 9% of the researched organizations.

Interesting is the tendency in the direction of youth participation, in 50% of the researched organizations the number of youth under 27 is less than 10%, in 10% of the organizations this number is between 10 to 20 % which means that in 60% of regional organizations the absolute

majority of members are over 27. Youth under the 27 make up more than 50% of the members only in 9% of the researched organizations. Especially interesting is the internal structure of the civil society organizations. In the absolute majority of organizations the number of board members is on average 5 people which is not surprising if compared with the little number of the members. At the same time, in most of the organizations the number of women in board is 50% which we believe to be a positive tendency. The opposite is the tendency for youth participation: in boards of 68% of organizations the youth under 27 make up less than 10% (if we decide that the board is made up of 5 people, 1 person is young). In regional context, the non-governmental sector is the "oldest" in Guria and Samtskhe-Javakheti regions.

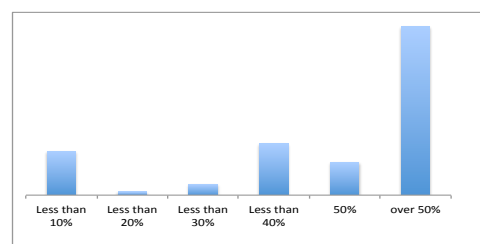


Diagram 3- number of women in boards

Once we look even more deeply into representation of regional civil society organizations, we see that the question to which social groups your organization is associated with, the 33% of the interviewed civil society leaders claim that their organizations are associated with young people, then come the local communities with 27% and socially vulnerable groups with 12%, 5% of the surveyed organizations believe their organizations are associated with ethnic minorities, and little more than 1% are associated with the victims of domestic violence. The IDPs are identified as their social group for 9.5% of surveyed organizations. Interesting is the correlation between social support and women representation in the organizations - only the organizations where the women make up 75% of members the victims of domestic violence are identified as their social group. By social support (associated groups) very diverse is the breakdown by regions, in Adjara the organizations mostly work on community issues, in Kaheti the youth affairs come first and in Samegrelo the number one social group is IDPs.

Important are the forms of communication with the members and with the basic social groups. 86% of the organization communicates with the members and target groups by means of direct meetings, up to 12% uses Internet, one and a half percent uses mobile communication. By regions meetings are widely used in Kakheti, Imereti and Adjara Autonomous republic, in Guria internet is widely used, though mostly in regional civil society sector the direct meetings are more appreciated. It is difficult to estimate the frequency and efficiency of such meetings, but it is clear that the communication with members and target groups is monotonous and needs to be improved.

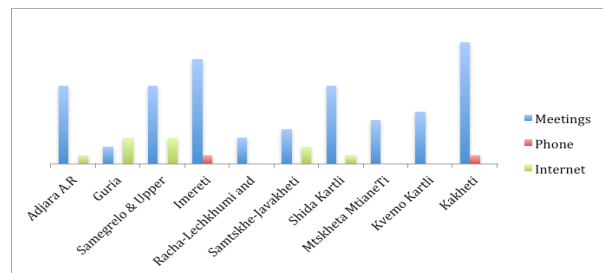


Diagram 4- means of communication with the members

The next research area is the functional analysis of organizational structures. To the question when was the general meeting of the organization held, the 47% of the surveyed say it was held this year, 30% of organizations say it was not held after the previous year, 11% of the organizations report that they have not conducted any general meeting after the registration of their organizations. The most of the organizations that have not had a general meeting after the registration are mostly registered in Adjara AR and in Qvemo Kartli regions. The number of organizations that have had a general meeting this year is proportionally highest (90%) in Imereti. One of the interesting issues is the term of representation of an authorized person for representation. To the question "how many years ago was the authorized person for representation selected?" the 79% of the organizations registered in the regions of Georgia replied that they are selected from the day of their foundation. In this term the most static are the organizations in Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Mtskheta-Mtianeti, where 100% of the surveyed organizations claim that they have not changed the person authorized for representation from the date of their foundation.

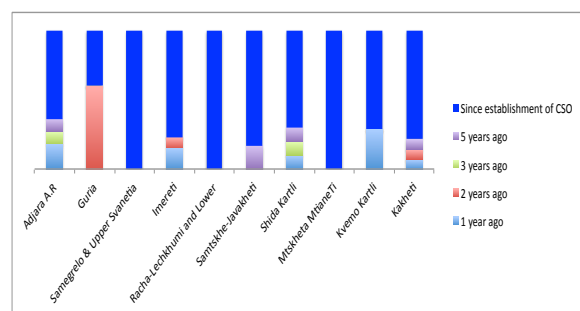


Diagram 5-term of representation of the authorized person

34% of the surveyed regional organizations are the organizations where the authority for representation is only entitled to the chair of the board, in 13% this authority is entitled to the chair of the board and to the executive manager, 47% of organizations are using a model

when the authority for representation is shared between the chair of the board and the few members of the board, these are mostly the organizations where the number of members is no more than 10 people. There is some correlation between the term of service of an authorized person and the number of other authorized members. In 35% of cases when a person is in charge of an organization from the date of its foundation, only the chairperson has the authority for representation and in 44% of cases this responsibility is shared between him and some 3 other members of the board. These analyses prove that the regional civil society is quite static in terms of leadership. The temporary transfer of the representation authority (the duties) is regulated by bylaw in 35% of organizations, by internal regulations in 31% of organizations and 32% claim that this is not regulated at all which is the violation of civic code requirements.

Another issue is the apparatus of regional civil society organizations. The 50% of the surveyed organizations have less than 10 paid staff and 22% of them have no paid staff at all. Only 7% of organizations have more than 20 paid staff members. Once asked about the sources to pay the salaries, 79% of organizations name grants as primary source and only 1% is naming membership fee as the source of salaries; this means that the regional civil society organizations only have the staff employed during the grant period. It is worth mentioning that there is no difference from region to region in term of salary sources, the situation is the same everywhere. As to the working hours, 44% of surveyed organizations say that the have an 8 hour working day, 46% claim that the working hours are not regulated with them which is an apparent violation of the Georgian Labor Code, there were few organizations that named 7 and 6 working hours a day.

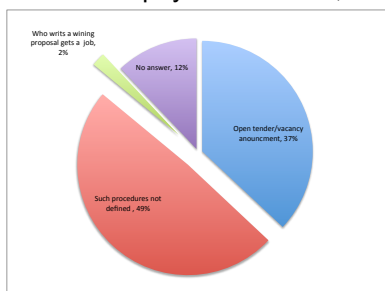


Diagram 6-procedures of hiring

In the regional civil society organizations the employees are hired through fixed term labor agreements, which is agreed by the 61% of the surveyed organizations, 14% mentioned that the employee is appointed through the order of the Chair of the board and 20 % use the oral means of agreement, which is a very high rate for the civil society. In 47% of cases the agreements are signed by the chair of the board, in 24% of cases they are signed by the executive manager and in 5% of cases they are signed by the project directors (in case he is not a chair of he board simultaneously).

In 37% of statistical cases the hiring is exercised by means of open competition, in 49% of cases there is no identified procedure for hiring. It has to be mentioned that this was the question which was not answered by a big majority of organizations – 12% of the surveyed. Training and qualification courses are identified as incentives for the employed in the civil sector (45% of the surveyed), in 35% of organizations there are no incentives for the employed. 18% named the monetary premium, but it was not clear how they get the money for the premiums in case of grant funding.

The connection between the organization apparatus and the governing apparatus of the organization is very important. The results of the study certify that in 54% of organizations all employed are the members of the organization as well, in case of 48% of organizations all paid staff is simultaneously a board member, in 24% of organizations half of the employed are the members of organization as well, and in 34% of surveyed organizations half of the employed are concurrently the board members as well. It has to be mentioned that 16,5% of organizations did not respond to this question. In 48% of organizations the supervision of the staff is exercised by the chair of the board, in 20% of cases they are supervised by the manager and in 13% of cases by project director. 85% of surveyed organizations have not had a case of firing the employee, 10% certify that the employee was fired without any compensation.

The level of education with the employees of the civil sector is high, in 72% of surveyed organizations all the employed have a higher education. As to the experience in the civil sector, in the majority of organizations (41%), the employed have already 5 to 10 years of experience, in 25% of organizations the employed have 10 to 15 years of

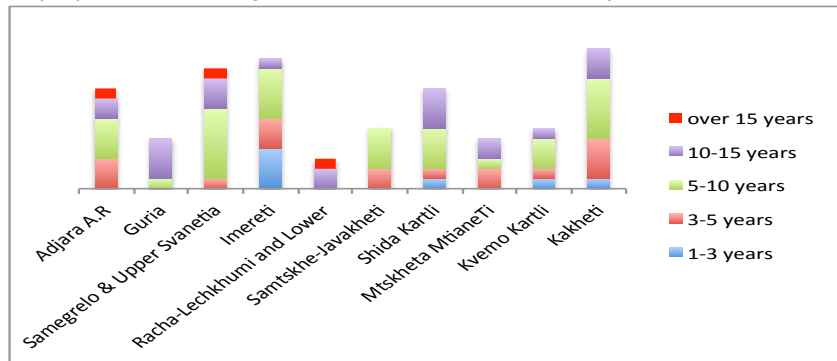


Diagram 7- the experience of the staff

experience in civil sector and the portion of organizations where the employed have an experience in civil sector for more than 15 years is only 3.5%. Also small is the number (8%) of those organizations where the employed are the new-comers (with 1-3 years of work experience in civil sector). Thus, the average of working experience in the civil sector is 10-15 years and this median is very characteristic first to Samegrelo and then to Kakheti. The "oldest" civil society is in Racha-Lechkhumi and Guria, then comes Shida Kartli and the "youngest" civil sector is in Imereti. The data analysis shows that in Imereti and Adjara civil sector is apparently dynamic and is easily refreshed with new blood which is mostly influenced by the effect of two big cities Kutaisi and Batumi in these regions.

Another issue is the volunteers. 28% of the surveyed organizations state that they have

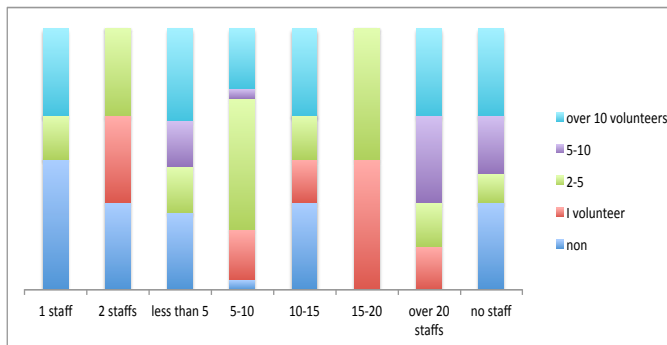


Diagram 8- correlation of number of volunteers with Number of staff

more than 10 volunteers, 27% of organizations have 2 to 5 volunteers and 21% of organizations have no volunteers at all. The most organizations (4) that have more than 10 volunteers are in Adjara, the least organizations that have the volunteers are in Imereti, out of surveyed 13 organizations from Imereti 5 stated that they have no volunteers at all, 3 organizations have one volunteer and 3 organizations have 2 to 5 volunteers. The number of volunteers is correlated with the number of paid workers in the organization which is natural since strong organizations find it easier to attract the volunteers than those with one or two members.

Financial strength of the civil society organizations

Financial resources of regional civil society organizations consist mainly of grants. The budget of 52% of surveyed organizations only consists of grants received from the funds, 30% of organizations have both grants and membership fee and donations as the source of income, though the share of the latter is scarce if compared with the share of grants. 10% of organizations have neither budget nor income. Only the membership fee as the financial source was named by 2% of organizations. 1% named the provided service fee as the source of income and another 1% named the local government authorities as the source of income.

No variation is observed in the structure of incomes among regions. 62% of organizations have multi-currency account, 34% of them have it only in GEL currency. 4% of organizations have no account at all. 47% of organizations ended the 2015 fiscal year with zero balance

and 48% ended it with positive balance. 46% of organizations have no fixed assets, 13% of organizations have fixed assets of the value between 5 thousand to 10 thousand GEL and 12% have fixed assets the value of which varies between 10 thousand to 25 thousand GEL. Among the surveyed organizations only 9 organizations have the fixed assets of the value from 50 thousand to 120 thousand GEL. Among the surveyed, 26% have not paid the income tax during the 2015, in 36% of organizations the paid income tax is less than 5000 GEL and in 18% of organizations the paid income tax is from 5 000 to 10 thousand. Only one organization had paid the income tax for more than 120 thousand GEL. No difference is observed between the organizations in this direction.

Finances of civil society organizations in regions are very scarce, 22% of surveyed organizations had no cashflow during 2015, 14% had the turnover of 5 to 10 thousand GEL,

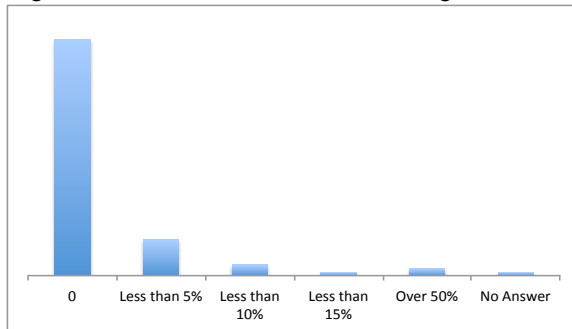


Diagram 9 share of membership fee in the annual turnover

13% certify that the turnover with them was between 10-25 thousand, the same number of organizations declare that the turnover with them was 25 to 50 thousand GEL. More than 250 thousand GEL turnover was observed with only 8 organizations. The study shows that the membership fee makes up to 0% in the turnover of 79.5% of organizations and it was less than 5% in the turnover of 12 % of organizations. There is no difference

between the organizations in this direction by regions.

No correlation is observed between the annual turnover and the income tax paid which looks very confrontational. The most of the surveyed organizations (12) had the turnover less than 5 000 GEL during the previous year and at the same time; they paid the income tax between 5 to 10 thousand GEL which is a nonsense itself. 19 organizations had a turnover of ) GEL and they have not paid any income tax as well. This sort of discrepancies, on the one hand, makes us think that respondents actually do not possess information about the corresponding taxes or they deliberately provide incorrect information either about the paid income tax or about the annual financial turnover.

Programmatic strength of CSOs

In open questionnaire organizations had the opportunity to specify the activities of the authorized areas determined by bylaws. The areas specified by them could be grouped in 9 big blocks. The most of regional CSOs (up to 25%) work in the field of civic education. 22.4 % of organizations work on democracy and civic participation, less number of organizations works on ethnic minorities and their integration issues. As to the projects implemented by the organizations, they are correlated to the activities specified by bylaws. 34% of projects are implemented in the area of civic education, 20% in the area of democracy and civic participation, 30% of projects were implemented in the areas such as: youth, elections and local development.

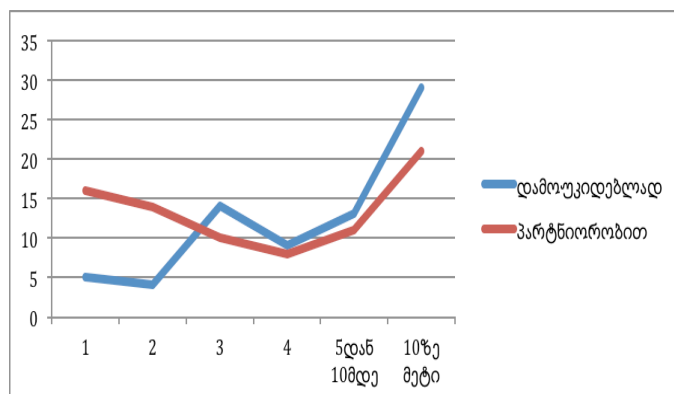


Diagram 10- correlation of independently implemented projects with projects implemented in partnership. red line "in partnership" blue line "independently"

16,5% of regional CSOs have independently implemented 3 projects, 15,3% of organizations name 5-10 projects as implemented independently, 34% of them have more than 10 projects. Though, it should be mentioned that here organizations do not mean projects as its classical meaning, but any activities implemented. Regional organizations also participate in projects implemented by their partners. The majority of surveyed organizations have participated in 1 to 5 such projects. He correlation between the projects implemented independently and in partnership shows that the most of less developed organizations participate in others projects and the strong organizations with 5 and more projects implemented manage the projects independently.

As for the groups of beneficiaries of the projects in 20% of organizations they are the youth, in 22% these are the socially vulnerable, in 49.4% they are the local population. As to the correlation between the project beneficiaries and the target groups of CSOs, it has to be mentioned that in case of youth projects 14 times there was a coincidence with the target group of the implementing CSO (the project and organization target groups were the same), in case of socially vulnerable 5 organizations had the similar compliance, in the projects targeted on defense of local population interests the compliance was observed with 20 organizations. Hence, we can conclude that at the regional organizations the project beneficiaries and their target groups are in correlation with each other, which confirms that the projects are tailored on the target groups.

75% of organizations have a tool to measure the satisfaction of the beneficiaries, 24.7% does not use any such tool. 68% of organizations evaluate the project outcomes right as they are finalized, measures the satisfaction of the target groups and only 1 % of organizations does the same in a long-term prospective, which means the existing practice and method of evaluation is mostly formal.

Advocacy and lobbying at civil society organizations

39% of organizations consider their organizations as service providers, 25% considers to be protecting rights, 36% claims that they do both of them. 55.3% of the surveyed organizations state that they lobby the interests of the local populations, 17% considers being the representative of socially vulnerable groups, 10% protects the youth interests. 60% of surveyed CSOs state the target of lobbying is the local government as well as 42% says they apply the corresponding articles of the local government code once lobbying. 74% of the surveyed participate in village meetings and other public meetings, though 26% argues that they have never participated in this kind of events since they consider them formal.

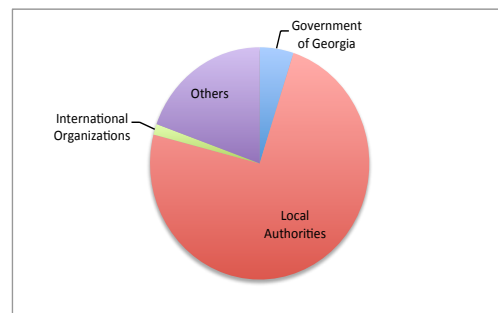


Diagram 11-to whom you lobby your interests

To the question how you protect the interests of your target groups 34% of organizations name legal consultations, 28% - trainings and educational activities, 23% - organizing information campaigns. As to the correlation between the answers to the questions such as “which social groups is your CSO associated with?” and “Which social group interests do you protect?” it is there other than one dissonance – 16 organization which claimed that it was associated with the youth was simultaneously stating that it was lobbying the interests of local people, though in an open question it was clarified that it meant lobbying the youth of the village to get a football mini pitch reconstructed.



95 of the surveyed CSOs have been in touch with the deputy of their cit/village. To the question, what was the issue covered during the meeting, 27% state that the meeting concerned the local infrastructure, the most (43%) names social issues, the following 10-10 % is given to employment and youth issues. In general the majority of organizations (65%) that lobby the local interests with the local government authorities have had been in touch with the Sakrebulo (Council) members. To the question, name the most acute problems of your community, the answers were distributed as follows:

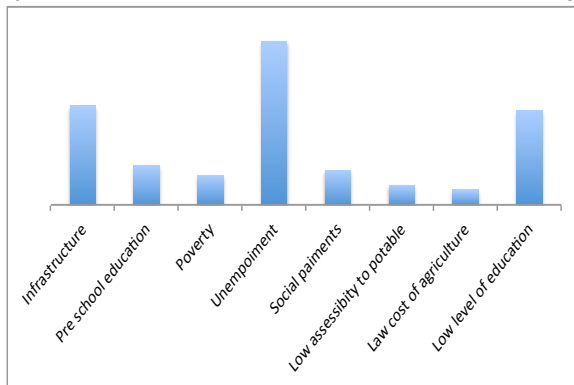


Diagram 12 name the problems faced

34% infrastructure, 45% employment and 10% low level of education.

Membership of networks and awareness at the national level

63.5% of the surveyed organizations are involved in different networks of CSOs, 35.3% of them are not the members of these networks. 55% of those who are involved in CSO networks has the full member status, 10% is an associated member. Only, 8,2% of organizations have financial responsibility towards these kind of networks, 89,4% has no such responsibility. 41% of organizations consider their organization to be more unknown than known, almost the same number of organizations think that their organizations are known on the national level. 13% of the organizations do not popularize their organizations, the rest of the 58% of organizations use social media, and internet is used by 16% of organizations. As to regions, in Guria internet and printed media is used for promotions, in Imereti and Adjara priority is given to social media.

Control, accountability and transparency

It should be noted that 83% of the surveyed organizations have no Audit Commission elected, in 13% of organizations such a commission is elected by the board of the organization, while with 2% of organizations it is elected by the general meeting.

Control over the employees in more than 40% of the cases, is exercised by the board chairman. In 67% of organizations the project report is only submitted to donors and only 5% of organizations submit such reports to the board as well. In 49% of the surveyed organizations financial auditing is not conducted, with 16% of organizations the auditing is conducted annually, in 14% of them auditing is conducted upon request of a donor, 7% of organizations claim that the auditing is done irregularly. To the question “who signs the audit report?” 50% of organizations have not responded, 22% state that it is signed by the chair of the board and 16% named financial manager as a signatory person.

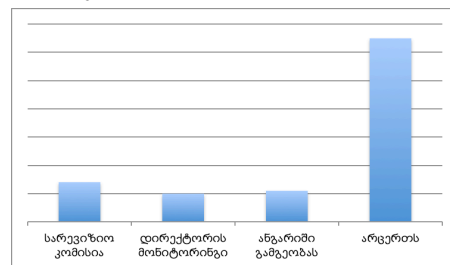


Diagram 13- forms of internal control

To the questions “who is the audit report sent to” again 50% did not respond, 40% send it to board and the donor and more than 8% transfers the audit report only to donor. 33% of surveyed organizations conduct the financial audit separately for each project. Program audit is only conducted in 30% of surveyed organizations. By regions, it is evident that in Imereti 78% of surveyed organizations have never conducted a financial audit then follows Kakheti where this rate reaches 60%. In Adjara none of the organizations use any of internal control mechanisms, the same goes for Samtskhe-Javakheti, Kakheti follows in the list where 11

organizations out of 14 use no mechanisms for internal control as well as in Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti, where 60% of surveyed organizations have no mechanisms for internal control. Internal control is most actively used by the Imereti civil society.

35% of surveyed organizations regularly publish annual reports, 63% are not, few organizations refused to answer. From those who published the report only 20% placed the audit report in these reports. Out of surveyed organizations only 16 of them publish audit report in the annual reports and the most of these organizations (4) are from Kakheti.

Out of surveyed organizations only 43,5% have the webpage, the rest of them are not having this opportunity. Out of those that have the webpage, only 27% places there the annual reports and only 30% of them provide the information about the board members. The annual reports are produced by the absolute majority of organizations in Guria and no surveyed organizations in Mtskheta-Mtianeti are producing the annual reports, Guria is also the leader in the amount of webpages, here 4 organizations out of 5 have the web-page. Mostly Racha-Lechkhumi and Qvemo Svaneti lag behind where none of the surveyed organizations have a web-page.

## Trends

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Once talking about the trends it is necessary to have available similar studies conducted in previous years. In this regard, the first serious study was conducted in 1999 by the USAID. This study was pointing at three main weaknesses of regional civil organizations: lack of members (low representation), financial instability, and lack of skills necessary to defend the local interests. It should be noted that our study shows some improvement with respect to the target groups of civil society organizations. Information obtained from the study reveals that organizations are well oriented on which social groups are associated with them, and the implemented projects to a large extent respond to the needs of these groups. However, the situation has not changed in terms of financial sustainability and representation of the organizations and no positive trends have been observed towards this direction. It is also worth mentioning, that by the end of twentieth century according to the study there were 500 active organizations in the regions of Georgia and nowadays their number has decreased to 340.

Another important study conducted in 2008 about the civil society organizations was funded by the European Union and the corresponding report was published<sup>1</sup>. Within this study 110 organizations were surveyed through applications (both in regions and in Tbilisi). In this report the survey results are in compliance with our study outcomes. According to Ludmila Mincheva's report 60% of organizations had civic education as a programmatic priority, for 53% it was democracy and civic participation. This proportion extensively corresponds to our study outcomes and no new trend has been observed. The same is true in terms of financial sustainability as it is according to the study conducted in 2008 and it also shows clearly that CSOs are fully dependent on international grants and funding through projects. The positive is the tendency in terms of CSOs uniting in networks; if in 2008 28% of surveyed organizations were the members of networks (regional or national), by 2016 60% of them are united in networks which is undoubtedly a positive trend.

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<sup>1</sup> A Mapping Study of Non-State Actoris in Georgia. Ludmila Mincheva. 2007. IBF int. consulting

Also important is the study conducted in 2014<sup>2</sup> which was again funded by the European Union. Within this study 75 organizations were surveyed in the regions. 20% of these organizations said that they were working on youth issues, 18% was engaged in protecting the interests of the population and problems of democratic governance, 12.3% - of women's rights. Their program priorities were: education (19%), governance and public policy (13.5%) and social security issues (11.2). This priority breakdown is in line with outcomes of this study and here no new trend is observed. This survey provides the similar results in terms of financial stability of organizations; here also the budget of 78% of organizations is mainly made up of grants from donors. The same are the results in terms of volunteers \_ in 2014 no volunteers were observed with 25.1% and 10% of them had 5 to 10 volunteers.

What could be concluded as a result of assessing the trends? Firstly, we cannot thoroughly compare our survey and the survey conducted by the USAID, since the latter is quite outdated (it was conducted 16 years ago) and afterwards the environment has changed a lot (not always to the better), as to the study conducted by the European Union the subject of the study was the capacity analysis of CSOs in terms of ability to influence the policy dialogue; the objective of our study was the assessment of structural, program and organizational effectiveness of the CSOs with respect to public mobilization, these are two different dimensions. However, comparison of the results of all four studies allows us to say that the ability of organizations to focus on certain social groups is improved, but the problem still remains in terms of organizational strength, low representation and financial instability.

## Conclusions

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The presented results of the study provide the opportunity to make few conclusions, namely, after 24 years of their existence the regional CSOs in Georgia are still weak instruments in order to mobilize the local population in support for the democratic values.

The civil society learnt how to correctly set the priorities during the 24 years, it got relatively good at techniques of identifying the target groups and has a valued experience in project implementation, but they are still weak with their social footprint and representation. The financial stability, effective functioning of the organizational structure, strong sense of responsibility and transparency are not yet accomplished. It should be noted that this is a static situation and it hardly changes from year to year.

What are the specific challenges identified through this study:

a) Though there are few thousands of organizations registered in the regions of Georgia, in fact maximum number of active ones goes up to 400 (here we assume that we were not able to identify them all), the rest are fiction and they only exist on paper. If we compare this study data with the data provided in USAID study of 1999, it will be clear that the number of active organizations in the regions of Georgia has decreased.

b) It is shocking that in the regional CSOs very low is the membership of young people and their participation in governing bodies. Here the exceptions are Imereti and Ajara, but in these regions the big cities influence the overall rate. This phenomenon needs to be further addressed and studied, but based on a superficial analysis we can name two determinant factors: 1. High migration of youth from the rural areas and 2. Little popularity of the civil

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<sup>2</sup> Mapping study of Civil Society Organizations' engagement in policy dialogue in Georgia. Shorena Lortkipanidze & Tamara Pataria. 2014

sector among the youth. Unlike the previous generations, they were born in a free environment and to preach the democratic values to them is not “heroism” as well as “a sign of pro-westernization”, for them it is just normal doctrine and they expect more from the civil sector and they do not get it. On the other hand, the negative propaganda from the orthodox groups has given some outcomes and the civil sector has lost its attraction in their eyes. There is one more, totally different technogenic phenomenon. The substantial development of internet and social networks has changed lifestyle of the young accordingly, the need of “heavy structures” is not understandable for them. They can self-organize faster through the social networks, they can be instantly mobilized for settling specific problems and manage themselves through horizontal technological platforms (face book groups, internet forums), this temporary horizontal networks are not strictly regulated vertical structures but they are extremely efficient for mobilization of huge masses (this we observed during the Tbilisi flood in 2014). These horizontal technocratic networks are a new reality, which has not yet fully tested by our civilization, but in the future it will be the main attribute to our life and very likely, it will replace the “solid structures” and “vertical networks” very soon. Consequently, the CSOs should respond to this development and use horizontal networks for engagement of youth.

c) In regional organizations the leadership is very static, relatively more is the fresh blood flow in those regions where there are the big cities. In purely rural regions the leadership of the CSOs is not changed for a decade and the human resources of this sector are not only scarce but static as well. This is the factor that causes marginalization of regional CSOs, their low social influence and full dependence on donors.

d) Analysis of internal structures and organizational finances clearly illustrate that high is the number of organizations that are connected to the projects and their only objective is to implement specific projects and not to work on society side. It is obvious that this kind of organizations can never become a real agents of changes.

e) the accountability and transparency of the regional CSOs is low, unlike the big national organizations the majority of regional CSOs have no financial control procedures, accountability standards and transparency instruments, which make these organizations vulnerable against the negative propaganda promoted by the orthodox groups.

f) Once talking about the positive trends it should be noted that according to the study the regional CSOs happen to concentrate on needs of specific social groups. If on the first stage of development, the CSOs were considering the population of Georgia as their target audience, now they can identify the specific social groups

g) Also positive trend is observed in development of the CSOs networks, if in the past it was impossible to turn the competition between the CSOs into cooperation, now we have the reality where the CSOs are ready to unite in order to achieve common interests, which is hopeful news worth mentioning.

h) Though the regional specifics and diversity are apparent, we can not claim that in terms of CSO development there is a big difference by regions, this difference is obvious once comparing Tbilisi and the rest of Georgia.

In this report we consider only those factors which are derived from the regional civil organizations and not from the environment (legal framework, the political environment, society, etc.). Accordingly, our recommendations will be focused on addressing these internal factors.

CSOs registered in regions should themselves:

- Work out the effective communication instruments with their target groups and it should not be only the service provision and advocacy, it should consider attracting the active members of the target groups to the governing structures of the organization. Due to the passiveness of our society, the first step should be made by the CSOs themselves. This will shake that static situation what is there currently in management of the regional CSOs and it will complicate the life of the founders of the organization, but without this “open door policy” regional civic society will lose the civic support on the first stage and later it will lose the support from the donors as well.
- It is essential for regional CSOs to work out the strategy of attracting the youth, which also should include a shift from 'hard and fixed "vertical management structure into “soft and flexible "horizontal networks.
- Clear and generalized standard of transparency and accountability should be introduced. There is obvious lack of confidence between the public society and CSOs, and this gap is caused by the fact that the public does not have information about the activities and sources of funding of the organizations. Accordingly, if the information vacuum is not overcome the trust will not be recovered.

The donor organizations should:

- Try to promote youth participation by means of special programs and targeted actions. They should support creation and functioning of civic platforms based on modern technologies.
- Innovative projects should be financed which will aim at the achievement of changes and not the implementation of those activities which do not influence society anyhow.
- The promotion of transparency and accountability standards is recommended on the level of regional organizations and those organizations which always stick to this standard should be more actively supported.
- Develop a common policy which will be based on two main principles, namely: a. "The quality versus quantity", when the goal is not to finance as much projects as possible but to give support to the actions that provide as much impact on the target groups as possible and to strengthen position of the civil society organization in the society; B. "More for more" - those organizations that achieve the results should get more support. Such a differentiated approach will enable us strengthen the public organizations, ensure their structural and financial sustainability.

Appendix - SPSS spreadsheets

Interviewed CSOs by Regions

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Adjara A.R	10	11.8	11.8	11.8
Guria	5	5.9	5.9	17.6
Samegrelo&Svaneti	12	14.1	14.1	31.8
Imereti	13	15.3	15.3	47.1
Racha-Lechkhumi&L.Svanet	3	3.5	3.5	50.6
Valid Samtskhe-Javakheti	6	7.1	7.1	57.6
Shida Kartli	10	11.8	11.8	69.4
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	5	5.9	5.9	75.3
Kvemo-Kartli	7	8.2	8.2	83.5
Kakheti	14	16.5	16.5	100.0
Total	85	100.0	100.0	

Legal Status

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Non-for-profit (Union)	84	98.8	98.8	98.8
Foundation	1	1.2	1.2	100.0
Total	85	100.0	100.0	

**Number of Members by Region of registration (Crosstabulation\_**

Count

		Number of Members						Total
		Less than 5	5-10	10-30	30-50	50-100	1	
Regions	Adjara A.R.	2	5	1	1	1	0	10
	Guria	1	3	1	0	0	0	5
	Samegrelo&Svaneti	1	9	0	2	0	0	12
	Imereti	0	4	4	2	2	1	13
	Racha-Lechkhumi&L.	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
	Svaneti							
	Samtskhe - Javakheti	0	2	2	1	1	0	6
	Shida Kartli	4	1	2	3	0	0	10
	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	2	2	1	0	0	0	5
	Kvemo Kartli	2	4	1	0	0	0	7
	Kakheti	3	1	7	2	1	0	14
Total		16	31	21	11	5	1	85

**Number of Female members by regions (Crosstabulation)**

Count

		რამდენია ქალთა წარმომადგენლობა					Total
		More than 50%	Less than 50%	Less than 30	Less than 10	More than 75%	
Regions	Adjara A.R.	3	4	1	0	2	10
	Guria	0	3	0	2	0	5
	Samegrelo&Svaneti	7	1	1	0	3	12
	Imereti	6	1	0	4	2	13
	Racha-Lechkhumi&L.	2	0	1	0	0	3
	Svaneti						
	Samtskhe - Javakheti	2	0	0	0	4	6
	Shida Kartli	6	1	0	1	2	10
	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	2	2	0	0	1	5
	Kvemo Kartli	3	2	0	0	2	7
	Kakheti	9	0	0	0	5	14
Total		40	14	3	7	21	85

**Number of members yeanger than 27 years by regions (Crosstabulation)**

Count

		Number of Members under the age 27						Total	
		Less than	Less than	Less than	Less than	50%	60%		Over 80%
		10%	20%	30%	40%				
Regions	Adjara A.R.	4	3	0	3	0	0	0	10
	Guria	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Samegrelo&Svaneti	8	1	1	1	1	0	0	12
	Imereti	7	1	1	0	1	0	3	13
	Racha-Lechkhumi&L.	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
	Svaneti								
	Samtskhe - Javakheti	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	6
	Shida Kartli	3	1	0	2	4	0	0	10
	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	5
	Kvemo Kartli	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	7
	Kakheti	5	2	1	2	1	2	1	14
Total	42	12	7	10	8	2	4	85	

**Number of EB members by Region (Crosstabulation)**

Count

		Number of Executive Board Members					Total
		2	2-5	5-7	7-10	1	
Regions	Adjara A.R.	0	8	1	1	0	10
	Guria	0	2	2	1	0	5
	Samegrelo&Svaneti	2	2	7	0	1	12
	Imereti	0	6	5	1	1	13
	Racha-Lechkhumi&L.	0	3	0	0	0	3
	Svaneti						
	Samtskhe - Javakheti	0	4	1	1	0	6
	Shida Kartli	1	6	3	0	0	10
	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	0	2	2	0	1	5
	Kvemo Kartli	0	5	1	1	0	7
	Kakheti	0	6	8	0	0	14
Total	3	44	30	5	3	85	



**Number of Females in Executive board by regions (Crosstabulation)**

Count

		ქალთა ოდენობა გამგეობაში						Total
		Less than	Less than	Less than	Less than	50%	Over 50%	
		10%	20%	30%	40%			
regions	Adjara A.R.	1	1	0	2	1	5	10
	Guria	2	0	1	1	0	1	5
	Samegrelo&Svaneti	1	0	0	0	4	7	12
	Imereti	5	0	1	0	0	7	13
	Racha-Lechkhumi&L.	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
	Svaneti							
	Samtskhe - Javakheti	0	0	0	1	0	5	6
	Shida Kartli	1	0	0	2	1	6	10
	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	1	0	0	2	0	2	5
	Kvemo Kartli	1	0	0	2	2	2	7
	Kakheti	0	0	0	3	1	10	14
Total	12	1	3	14	9	46	85	

**Number of EB members under the age 27 by regions (Crosstabulation)**

Count

		Number of members of EB under the age 27					Total
		Less than	Less than	Less than	Less than	Over	
		10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	
Regions	Adjara A.R.	7	1	1	1	0	10
	Guria	5	0	0	0	0	5
	Samegrelo&Svaneti	9	1	0	2	0	12
	Imereti	9	0	0	0	4	13
	Racha-Lechkhumi&L.	2	1	0	0	0	3
	Svaneti						
	Samtskhe - Javakheti	5	1	0	0	0	6
	Shida Kartli	5	1	0	2	2	10
	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	3	1	0	1	0	5
	Kvemo Kartli	5	0	1	1	0	7
	Kakheti	8	3	1	1	1	14

Total	58	9	3	8	7	85
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**To what social group your organization is associated with?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Youth	28	32.9	32.9	32.9
Socially vulnerable	10	11.8	11.8	44.7
Active citizens	1	1.2	1.2	45.9
Local community organisations	23	27.1	27.1	72.9
Valid Disable persons	9	10.6	10.6	83.5
Victims of family violence	1	1.2	1.2	84.7
Ethnic Minorities	4	4.7	4.7	89.4
IDP	8	9.4	9.4	98.8
Persons under probation	1	1.2	1.2	100.0
Total	85	100.0	100.0	

**N of female members by Associated social groups (Crosstabulation)**

	To what social group your organization is associated with										Total
	youth	Socially vulnerable	Active citizens	Local community organisations	Disable persons	Victims of family violence	Ethnic minorities	IDP	Persons under probation		
Over 50%	13	7	1	6	4	0	3	5	1		40
Less than 50%	3	1	0	7	1	0	0	2	0		14
Less than 30%	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		3
Less than 10%	1	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	0		7
Over 75%	10	1	0	5	3	1	0	1	0		21
Total	28	10	1	23	9	1	4	8	1		85

Crosstabulation associated social groups by regions

Count		რომელ სოციალური ჯგუფთან ასოცირდება თქვენი ორგანიზაცია									Total
		youth	Vulnerable groups	Active citizens	Local communities	Disable persons	Victims of family crime	Ethnic minorities	IDPs	Former Prisoners	
regions	Adjara A.R.	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	10
	Guria	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Samegrelo&Svaneti	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	5	1	12
	Imereti	4	1	1	4	2	0	1	0	0	13
	Racha-Lechkumi&L.	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Svaneti										
	Samtskhe - Javakheti	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	6
	Shida Kartli	3	3	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	10
	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	5
	Kvemo Kartli	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	7
Kakheti	7	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	14	
Total	28	10	1	23	9	1	4	8	1	85	

What means are used for communication with your members?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Meetings	73	85.9	86.9
	Phone call	1	1.2	88.1
	Internet	10	11.8	100.0
	Total	84	98.8	100.0
Missing	System	1	1.2	
Total	85	100.0		

**Means of communication with members by region (Crosstabulation)**

Count

		What are means of communication with members			Total
		Meetings	Phone	internet	
Regions	Adjara A.R.	9	0	1	10
	Guria	2	0	3	5
	Samegrelo&Svaneti	9	0	3	12
	Imereti	12	1	0	13
	Racha-Lechkhumi&L. Svaneti	3	0	0	3
	Samtskhe - Javakheti	4	0	2	6
	Shida Kartli	9	0	1	10
	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	5	0	0	5
	Kvemo Kartli	6	0	0	6
	Kakheti	14	0	0	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>84</b>	

**When did the Last General Assambly of Members take place?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
This year	40	47.1	47.1	47.1
Last year	26	30.6	30.6	77.6
2 years ago	4	4.7	4.7	82.4
3 years ago	2	2.4	2.4	84.7
4 years ago	4	4.7	4.7	89.4
Never after registration	9	10.6	10.6	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**When General assembly was organized? by regions (Crosstabulation)**

Count

		When Genral assambly was organized						Total
		This year	Last year	2 years ago	2 years ago	4 years ago	never	
Regions	Adjara A.R.	3	3	0	1	1	2	10
	Guria	1	1	1	0	1	1	5
	Samegrelo&Svaneti	5	6	0	0	0	1	12
	Imereti	10	1	1	0	0	1	13
	Racha-Lechkhumi&L.	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
	Svaneti							
	Samtskhe - Javakheti	2	3	0	0	0	1	6
	Shida Kartli	6	3	0	0	0	1	10
	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	2	2	1	0	0	0	5
	Kvemo Kartli	2	3	0	0	0	2	7
	Kakheti	7	3	1	1	2	0	14
Total		40	26	4	2	4	9	85

**When your president/head of EB was elected ?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 year ago	8	9.4	9.4	9.4
2 years ago	5	5.9	5.9	15.3
3 years ago	1	1.2	1.2	16.5
Valid 5 years ago	4	4.7	4.7	21.2
Since the establishment	67	78.8	78.8	100.0
Total	85	100.0	100.0	

**Term of President/Head of EB by Regions (Crosstabulation)**

Count

		When your president/Head of EB was elected for 1st term					Total
		1 year ago	2 years ago	3 years ago	5 years ago	Since Establishment	
Region	Adjara A.R.	2	0	0	1	7	10
	Guria	0	3	0	0	2	5
	Samegrelo&Svaneti	0	0	0	0	12	12
	Imereti	2	1	0	0	10	13
	Racha-Lechkhumi&L.	0	0	0	0	3	3
	Svaneti						
	Samtskhe - Javakheti	0	0	0	1	5	6
	Shida Kartli	1	0	1	1	7	10
	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	0	0	0	0	5	5
	Kvemo Kartli	2	0	0	0	5	7
	Kakheti	1	1	0	1	11	14
Total		8	5	1	4	67	85

**What official documents regulates substitution of President/Head of Board in case of his/her absence?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Statute	30	35.3	35.3	35.3
Rules of Procedure	27	31.8	31.8	67.1
No regulation exists	28	32.9	32.9	100.0
Total	85	100.0	100.0	

**Number of paid staff**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	6	7.1	7.1	7.1
2	3	3.5	3.5	10.6
Less than 5	17	20.0	20.0	30.6
5 -10	26	30.6	30.6	61.2
Valid 10 - 15	6	7.1	7.1	68.2
15 - 20	2	2.4	2.4	70.6
Over 20	6	7.1	7.1	77.6
None	19	22.4	22.4	100.0
Total	85	100.0	100.0	

**Number of Paid Staff by Regions Crosstabulation**

Count		How mant paid staff do you have in your office?								Total
		1	2	Less than 5	5 -10	10 - 15	15 - 20	Over 20	none	
Regions	Adjara A.R.	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	3	10
	Guria	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	5
	Samegrelo&Svaneti	0	1	2	4	1	0	2	2	12
	Imereti	2	0	2	4	3	0	1	1	13
	Racha-Lechkumi&L. Svaneti	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Samtskhe - Javakheti	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	6
	Shida Kartli	1	0	4	0	1	0	3	1	10
	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	5
	Kvemo Kartli	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	2	7
	Kakheti	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	7	14
Total	6	3	17	26	6	2	6	19	85	

**What Sources of income you use to pay salaries for teh staff?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Grants	67	78.8	84.8
	Income for Services provided	11	12.9	98.7
	Paid partly from members' fee and partly from grants	1	1.2	100.0
	Total	79	92.9	100.0
Missing	System	6	7.1	
Total	85	100.0		

**Based on what Documents do you employee Persons**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Ordinance	12	14.1	14.6
	Time definit service contracts	52	61.2	63.4
	Short term service contract	1	1.2	79.3
	Oral egreement	17	20.0	100.0
	Total	82	96.5	100.0
Missing	System	3	3.5	
Total	85	100.0		

**N of Paid staff who are / are non members of the organization**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Non of them are memebers	1	1.2	1.4
	All of them are members	46	54.1	66.2
	Only 10% of paid staff are members	2	2.4	69.0
	Only 40% of paid staff are members	1	1.2	70.4
	50% of paid staff are members	21	24.7	100.0



Total	71	83.5	100.0
Missing System	14	16.5	
Total	85	100.0	

**N of Paid staff who simultaneously are members of the Executive board**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid All of them are EB members	41	48.2	57.7	57.7
Valid Non of Them is EB member	1	1.2	1.4	59.2
Valid 50% are EB members	29	34.1	40.8	100.0
Total	71	83.5	100.0	
Missing System	14	16.5		
Total	85	100.0		

**Experiance of Staff of CSOs by region Crosstabulation**

Count

		თანამშრომელთა გამოცდილება სამოქალაქო სექტორში					Total
		1-3 Years	3-5 Years	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	Over 15 Years	
regions	Adjara A.R.	0	3	4	2	1	10
	Guria	0	0	1	4	0	5
	Samegrelo&Svaneti	0	1	7	3	1	12
	Imereti	4	3	5	1	0	13
	Racha-Lechkhumi&L. Svaneti	0	0	0	2	1	3
	Samtskhe - Javakheti	0	2	4	0	0	6
	Shida Kartli	1	1	4	4	0	10
	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	0	2	1	2	0	5
	Kvemo Kartli	1	1	3	1	0	6
	Kakheti	1	4	6	3	0	14
	Total	7	17	35	22	3	84

**Do you have Volunteers?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	18	21.2	21.4	21.4
	Just 1	9	10.6	10.7	32.1
	2-5	23	27.1	27.4	59.5
	5-10	10	11.8	11.9	71.4
	Over 10	24	28.2	28.6	100.0
	Total	84	98.8	100.0	
Missing	System	1	1.2		
Total		85	100.0		

**Sources of Income for CSOs in regions**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	Grants from Donors	45	52.9	52.9	52.9	
	Grants from central governmnt	1	1.2	1.2	54.1	
	Grants from Local Governmnets	1	1.2	1.2	55.3	
	Income from service provided	1	1.2	1.2	56.5	
	Membership fee	2	2.4	2.4	58.8	
	Donations	1	1.2	1.2	60.0	
	Non of Above	8	9.4	9.4	69.4	
	Grants and Members' fee	25	29.4	29.4	98.8	
	Grants and service fee	1	1.2	1.2	100.0	
	Total		85	100.0	100.0	

**Amount of Personal Income Tax paid last financial year**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Not paid	22	25.9	25.9	25.9
Less than 5 000 GEL	31	36.5	36.5	62.4
5000-10000 GEL	16	18.8	18.8	81.2
10 000 - 25 000 GEL	7	8.2	8.2	89.4
Valid 25 000 - 50 000 GEL	2	2.4	2.4	91.8
50 000 - 120 000 GEL	2	2.4	2.4	94.1
Over 120 000 GEL	1	1.2	1.2	95.3
No answer	4	4.7	4.7	100.0
Total	85	100.0	100.0	

**Registered assets as shown for the last year**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No assets	39	45.9	46.4	46.4
Less that value of 3 Thousand GEL	4	4.7	4.8	51.2
3 -5 Thousand GEL	7	8.2	8.3	59.5
5 - 10 Thousand GEL	11	12.9	13.1	72.6
Valid 10 -25 Thousand GEL	10	11.8	11.9	84.5
25 - 50 Thousand GEL	1	1.2	1.2	85.7
50 - 120 Thousand GEL	6	7.1	7.1	92.9
With value over 120 Thousand GEL	3	3.5	3.6	96.4
No answer	3	3.5	3.6	100.0
Total	84	98.8	100.0	
Missing System	1	1.2		
Total	85	100.0		

Cash flow in CSOs of CSOs by regions

Count		რა იყო ორგანიზაციის მთლიანი ბრუნვა წინა წელს										Total	
		0 GEL	<5 000 GE:	5 000 - 10	10 000 - 25	25 000 - 50	50 000 - 100	100 000 -	150 000 -	200 000 -	Over 250		No Answer
			000 GEL	000 GEL	000 GEL	000 GEL	150 000 GEL	200 000 GEL	250 00 GEL	000 GEL			
regions	Adjara A.R.	3	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	10
	Guria	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
	Samegrelo&S vaneti	3	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	12
	Imereti	1	0	4	3	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	13
	Racha- Lechkumi&L. Svaneti	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Samtskhe - Javakheti	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
	Shida Kartli	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	9
	Mtskheta- Mtianeti	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Kvemo Kartli	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	7
	Kakheti	4	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	14
	Total	19	5	12	11	11	5	4	4	1	8	4	84

**CashFlow for the last financial year**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 GEL	19	22.4	22.6	22.6
	Less than 5 000 GEL	5	5.9	6.0	28.6
	5 000 - 10 000 GEL	12	14.1	14.3	42.9
	10 000 - 25 000 GEL	11	12.9	13.1	56.0
	25 000 - 50 000 GEL	11	12.9	13.1	69.0
	50 000 - 100 000 GEL	5	5.9	6.0	75.0
	100 000 - 150 000 GEL	4	4.7	4.8	79.8
	150 000 - 200 000 GEL	4	4.7	4.8	84.5
	200 000 - 250 00 GEL	1	1.2	1.2	85.7
	Over 250 000 GEI	8	9.4	9.5	95.2
	No answer	4	4.7	4.8	100.0
	Total	84	98.8	100.0	
Missing	System	1	1.2		
Total		85	100.0		

**Share of Membership fee in total cashflow**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	66	77.6	79.5	79.5
	Less than 5%	10	11.8	12.0	91.6
	Less than 10%	3	3.5	3.6	95.2
	Less than 15%	1	1.2	1.2	96.4
	Over 50%	2	2.4	2.4	98.8
	No Answer	1	1.2	1.2	100.0
	Total	83	97.6	100.0	
Missing	System	2	2.4		
Total		85	100.0		

**Statutory activities of Regional SCOs**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Human rights	8	9.4	9.4	9.4
Democracy and citizen participation	19	22.4	22.4	31.8
Social Assitance	4	4.7	4.7	36.5
Local economy	4	4.7	4.7	41.2
Integration of mirginalized groups	2	2.4	2.4	43.5
Ethnic Minorities	1	1.2	1.2	44.7
Desible persons	3	3.5	3.5	48.2
Civic education	21	24.7	24.7	72.9
Traininhgs	5	5.9	5.9	78.8
Other	18	21.2	21.2	100.0
Total	85	100.0	100.0	

**What Social Groups are projects' beneficiaries?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Youth	17	20.0	20.0	20.0
Socialy vurnarable	19	22.4	22.4	42.4
Desable persons	6	7.1	7.1	49.4
Local communities	42	49.4	49.4	98.8
Other	1	1.2	1.2	100.0
Total	85	100.0	100.0	

**In what period of time you assess satisfaction of target groups?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Assessment is not made	6	7.1	7.1	7.1
	At the end of the project	58	68.2	69.0	76.2
	1 month after the project	12	14.1	14.3	90.5
	In 6 months after the project	4	4.7	4.8	95.2
	In 1 year after the project	3	3.5	3.6	98.8
	In 2 years and more after the project	1	1.2	1.2	100.0
Total		84	98.8	100.0	
Missing	System	1	1.2		
Total		85	100.0		

**What is Mission of your organization?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Service provider	33	38.8	38.8	38.8
	Advicasy	21	24.7	24.7	63.5
	Both	31	36.5	36.5	100.0
	Total	85	100.0	100.0	

**If you do advocacy than what are groups you advicate for?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Youth	9	10.6	11.3	11.3
	Socialy vurnarable	15	17.6	18.8	30.0
	Disable	9	10.6	11.3	41.3
	Local Communities	47	55.3	58.8	100.0
	Total	80	94.1	100.0	
Missing	System	5	5.9		
Total		85	100.0		

**What legal framework you use?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	LG code	36	42.4	47.4	47.4
	Constitution	5	5.9	6.6	53.9
	Other	35	41.2	46.1	100.0
	Total	76	89.4	100.0	
Missing	System	9	10.6		
Total		85	100.0		

**Did you participate in Village meetings?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	63	74.1	74.1	74.1
	Non	22	25.9	25.9	100.0
	Total	85	100.0	100.0	

**How do you assist your target groups?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Legal assistance	29	34.1	36.7	36.7
	Negotiation with government	1	1.2	1.3	38.0
	Training and education	24	28.2	30.4	68.4
	Information campaign	20	23.5	25.3	93.7
	Petitions	5	5.9	6.3	100.0
	Total	79	92.9	100.0	
Missing	System	6	7.1		
Total		85	100.0		



**Have you ever had interaction with the member of Local council  
elected from your community?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	82	96.5	96.5	96.5
Valid No	3	3.5	3.5	100.0
Total	85	100.0	100.0	

**Do you belong to any CSOs' network?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	54	63.5	64.3	64.3
Valid No	30	35.3	35.7	100.0
Total	84	98.8	100.0	
Missing System	1	1.2		
Total	85	100.0		

**Does your membership involve any financial responsibility?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	7	8.2	8.4	8.4
Valid No	76	89.4	91.6	100.0
Total	83	97.6	100.0	
Missing System	2	2.4		
Total	85	100.0		

**How do you assess visibility of your organization?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not visible	1	1.2	1.2
	More unvisible than visible	35	41.2	42.4
	More visible than unvisible	5	5.9	48.2
	Visble	35	41.2	89.4
	Has good Visibility	9	10.6	100.0
	Total	85	100.0	100.0

**What means do you use for visibility?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Non	11	12.9	13.1
	Internet	14	16.5	29.8
	Publication	5	5.9	35.7
	TV and media	2	2.4	38.1
	Social Media	50	58.8	97.6
	Promotion campaign	1	1.2	98.8
	Provate contacts	1	1.2	100.0
	Total	84	98.8	100.0
Missing	System	1	1.2	
	Total	85	100.0	

**Do you organize external Audit?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	41	48.2	48.8	48.8
	Once a year	14	16.5	16.7	65.5
	Yes only if donor asks for	12	14.1	14.3	79.8
	We organized once	11	12.9	13.1	92.9
	We do time to time	6	7.1	7.1	100.0
	Total	84	98.8	100.0	
Missing	System	1	1.2		
Total		85	100.0		

**Who signes Audit report from your side?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Head of Board	19	22.4	44.2	44.2
	Executive director	9	10.6	20.9	65.1
	Finance manager	14	16.5	32.6	97.7
	Project Manager	1	1.2	2.3	100.0
	Total	43	50.6	100.0	
Missing	System	42	49.4		
Total		85	100.0		

**Who is resipient of the Audit Report?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Noone in particular it is clasified	1	1.2	2.3	2.3
	Donor	7	8.2	16.3	18.6
	Donor and executive board	34	40.0	79.1	97.7
	Donor and members of the organization	1	1.2	2.3	100.0
	Total	43	50.6	100.0	
Missing	System	42	49.4		
Total		85	100.0		

**Do you organize program Audit?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	27	31.8	32.9	32.9
	No	55	64.7	67.1	100.0
	Total	82	96.5	100.0	
Missing	System	3	3.5		
Total		85	100.0		

**CROSSTABS**

**Organization of Audit by regions**

Count

		Do you organize External Audit?					Total
		No	Once a year	Yes if donor asks for it	We did only onde	Yes we do time to time	
regions	Adjara A.R.	4	2	3	1	0	10
	Guria	2	0	1	2	0	5
	Samegrelo&Svaneti	2	3	2	2	2	11
	Imereti	8	3	0	1	1	13
	Racha-Lechkhumi&L.	2	0	0	1	0	3
	Svaneti						
	Samtskhe - Javakheti	3	2	1	0	0	6
	Shida Kartli	4	1	2	1	2	10
	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	4	1	0	0	0	5
	Kvemo Kartli	4	1	1	1	0	7
	Kakheti	8	1	2	2	1	14
	Total	41	14	12	11	6	84

**Do you publish Annual reports?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	30	35.3	35.7	35.7
	No	54	63.5	64.3	100.0
	Total	84	98.8	100.0	
Missing	System	1	1.2		
Total		85	100.0		

**Does Annual report Include Audit report?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	17	20.0	20.2	20.2
	No	67	78.8	79.8	100.0
	Total	84	98.8	100.0	
Missing	System	1	1.2		
Total		85	100.0		

**Does Your organization have webpage?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	37	43.5	44.0	44.0
	No	47	55.3	56.0	100.0
	Total	84	98.8	100.0	
Missing	System	1	1.2		
Total		85	100.0		

**Do you publish your anual report on The website?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	23	27.1	27.4	27.4
	No	61	71.8	72.6	100.0
	Total	84	98.8	100.0	
Missing	System	1	1.2		
Total		85	100.0		

**Do you publish personalia of your Executive Board on your website?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	26	30.6	31.0	31.0
	No	58	68.2	69.0	100.0
	Total	84	98.8	100.0	
Missing	System	1	1.2		
Total		85	100.0		

**Publishing of Annual Reprints by Region**

Count

		Do you publish Annual Report?		Total
		Yes	No	
Regions	Adjara A.R.	2	8	10
	Guria	4	1	5
	Samegrelo&Svaneti	4	8	12
	Imereti	6	7	13
	Racha-Lechkhumi&L. Svaneti	1	2	3
	Samtskhe - Javakheti	3	3	6
	Shida Kartli	3	7	10
	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	0	4	4
	Kvemo Kartli	1	6	7
	Kakheti	6	8	14
Total		30	54	84

### Avalibility of CSOs' webpages by regions

Count

		Does your organization have webpage?		Total
		Yes	No	
Region	Adjara A.R.	5	5	10
	Guria	4	1	5
	Samegrelo&Svaneti	6	6	12
	Imereti	7	6	13
	Racha-Lechkhumi&L. Svaneti	0	3	3
	Samtskhe - Javakheti	2	4	6
	Shida Kartli	3	7	10
	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	1	3	4
	Kvemo Kartli	3	4	7
	Kakheti	6	8	14
Total	37	47	84	

**Does Annual Report include audit report? by regions**

Count

Does Annual report include audit report		Do you public annual report		Total	
		yes	no		
Yes	regions	Adjara A.R.	2	0	2
		Guria	1	0	1
		Samegrelo&Svaneti	2	1	3
		Imereti	2	0	2
		Racha-Lechkhumi&L.	1	0	1
		Svaneti			
		Samtskhe - Javakheti	3	0	3
		Shida Kartli	1	0	1
		Mtskheta-Mtianeti	4	0	4
		<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>
no	regions	Adjara A.R.	0	8	8
		Guria	3	1	4
		Samegrelo&Svaneti	2	7	9
		Imereti	4	7	11
		Racha-Lechkhumi&L.	1	2	3
		Svaneti			
		Samtskhe - Javakheti	2	3	5
		Shida Kartli	0	7	7
		Mtskheta-Mtianeti	0	4	4
		<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>67</b>
Total	regions	Adjara A.R.	2	8	10
		Guria	4	1	5
		Samegrelo&Svaneti	4	8	12
		Imereti	6	7	13
		Racha-Lechkhumi&L.	1	2	3
		Svaneti			
		Samtskhe - Javakheti	3	3	6
		Shida Kartli	3	7	10
		Mtskheta-Mtianeti	0	4	4
		<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>84</b>



საქართველოს ადგილობრივი თვითმმართველობათა ასოციაცია მადლობას უხდის გიორგი მახარობლიშვილს, გიორგი კუპრეიშვილს, ნატა გეგელიშვილს, ალექსანდრე ჩხუტიშვილს, ქეთევან სურმანიძეს, ბელა გოჩელაშვილს, თამარ გიგინეიშვილს, სალომე მაჭარაშვილს, ნინო სობაძეს და გიორგი გელაშვილს ველზე განეული სამუშაოებისთვის.

